ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-EAST, LONDON.

porch with a groined ceiling; there is another entrance at the west-end beneath the tower. The extreme length, from the western entrance to the east wall, is 115 feet; the breadth is 65 feet 6 inches; the height 40 feet. There is room for between 600 and 700 persons. The interior is good as a whole; and a harmony of appearance has been preserved in the several parts. There are three aisles of nearly equal width, divided by slender clustered columns, and pointed arches of stone. The only gallery is that at the west-end for the organ, and for the children of the Tower Ward Charity School. The east window corresponds in size and details with the window of the ancient church (before the fire). The painting in this window (by the late Mr. Backler), describes symbolically the Law and the Gospel. On each side of this is a stained window, lately executed by Mr. E. Baillie. That on the north side represents "Christ blessing little children." The subject of the south window is the Adoration of the Magi. The higher compartments of the windows of the south aisles are occupied by the armorial bearings of ancient benefactors of the parish, with scrolls containing suitable inscriptions from the Bible. These are also Mr. Baillie's work.

The Custom-House, and a portion of the New Coal Exchange,* are situate in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East. Both these buildings are in the immediate neighbourhood of the Church.

Some of our readers may probably have noticed the rooks which build in the trees in the south church-yard. The rookery before the last church was removed, consisted of upwards of twenty nests; and they were annually supplied with osier twigs, and other materials for building. The colony migrated to the Tower of London, when disturbed for the pulling down of the church in 1817, and built in the White Tower, but returned afterwards, as soon as the noise of axes and hammers had ceased. At this day their little building-materials are hospitably provided for them by Mr. Crutchley, the assistant-overseer.

The rector of this parish is the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A.

* The Coal Exchange is to be opened by her gracious Majesty on the 31st. A good view of the interior of this building will be found, page 488, *ante*.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND RIGHTS OF ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

HOW THEY MANAGE THESE MATTERS IN FRANCE.

The discussion which has arisen relative to the remuneration for Mr. Barry's services in designing and superintending the works of the Houses of Parliament has very naturally excited much attention amongst all parties directly or indirectly connected with the profession. But the clearest conclusion to be drawn from all that has been said or written thereupon seems to be, that we, in England, have no principles of legislation, no well-defined system, either as regards an architect's responsibility or the amount of retribution he is entitled to claim. This being the case, an account of the French law upon the subject may be useful. It is far from perfect; but it were much to be desired that our legislators should trace, in a somewhat similar manner, the rights and duties of the members of, perhaps, the noblest of the civil professions.

A proprietor, or any party about to build, is supposed by the French law, and in fact is obliged, to deal with one of the three parties connected with construction, either with the architect, the builder, or the workmen. Sometimes a building is directed by an architect, who employs a builder to erect the construction, by means of the workmen under his orders; sometimes the builder and his workmen execute the work without an architect; sometimes the workmen are under the orders of an architect without the intermission of the builder; or again, the proprietor may employ the workmen without the aid of either the architect or the builder. The guarantee of the solidity of the work then becomes of a different character, according to the different circumstances; the responsibility varies also, as likewise the claim to remuneration.

We will consider the subject under the following heads:—

Firstly.—When the architects simply furnish the plans and estimates and specifications.

Secondly.—When they supply designs, &c., and also superintend the execution of the works.

Thirdly.—When they verify and settle the accounts.

Fourthly.—The position of builders under an architect's orders, and also their responsibility as to materials, &c.

Fifthly.—The position of those who work without architects: and

Sixthly.—The position of the workmen who either work for or independently of the builder.

Firstly, then,—"Of the rights and responsibilities of an architect who merely furnishes plans, specifications, &c."

An architect is he who makes the plans, prepares the indications, and directs the works of a building, by whomsoever executed. Under the name "plans" are comprised all the drawings of the object to be built, whether considered horizontally, in elevation, in section, or in details for the execution of the ornamentation. The specification is the detailed account of the works, with an explanation of the mode of executing the separate parts, such as the masonry, carpentry, joinery, smith's

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